

Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
King  
Klug  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lewis (KY)  
Lipinski  
Martinez  
McInnis  
McKeon  
Metcalf  
Miller (CA)  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Myers  
Neumann  
Nussle  
Orton  
Owens  
Parker

## NOES—296

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Andrews  
Archer  
Armey  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker (LA)  
Baldacci  
Barr  
Barrett (WI)  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Beilenson  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Bevill  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Blute  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownback  
Bryant (TX)  
Bunn  
Burr  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chapman  
Chrysler  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coleman  
Collins (IL)  
Conyers  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Cremins  
Cumming  
Davis  
de la Garza  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Dornan  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Durbin

Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Peterson (MN)  
Pombo  
Porter  
Poshard  
Quillen  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Roberts  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roth  
Salmon  
Schaefer  
Seastrand  
Shadeegg  
Shays  
Shuster  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Everett  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fields (LA)  
Fields (TX)  
Filner  
Flanagan  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fowler  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frisa  
Frost  
Funderburk  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gilchrist  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Greene (UT)  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hamilton  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Hayworth  
Hefner  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hobson  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hyde  
Jackson (IL)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnston  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kim  
Kingston

Solomon  
Stenholm  
Stockman  
Stump  
Tanner  
Tate  
Taylor (MS)  
Tiahrt  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Traficant  
Vucanovich  
Walker  
Wamp  
Watts (OK)  
Wilson  
Wolf  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff  
Zimmer

Pryce  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Regula  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Rivers  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rose  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sanford  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schroeder  
Schumer  
Scott

Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shaw  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (TX)  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stokes  
Stupak  
Talent  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry

Thurman  
Torkildsen  
Towns  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Walsh  
Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Williams  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Young (AK)

## NOT VOTING—11

Allard  
Browder  
Flake  
Gephardt

Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Lincoln  
McDade

Schiff  
Studds  
Thornton  
Yates

## □ 2228

Mr. SHADEGG changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## □ 2230

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I commend the Chair for his professionalism today and his tolerance.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina) having assumed the chair, Mr. HANSEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3540) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I was in transit to Washington from my district earlier today and missed rollcall votes 210, 211, and 212. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall 210; "no" on rollcall 211; and "no" on rollcall 212.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3562, THE WISCONSIN WORKS WAIVER APPROVAL ACT

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-604) on the resolution (H. Res. 446) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3562) to authorize the State of Wisconsin to implement the demonstration project known as "Wisconsin Works," which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 4, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The purpose of this letter is to inform you that I hereby resign from the Committee on Small Business.

Sincerely,

EARL F. HILLIARD,  
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 447) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 447

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and that they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

To the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, EARL BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

To the Committee on Small Business, EARL BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

To the Committee on International Relations, EARL HILLIARD of Alabama.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

## RIGHTS OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in expressing support for those ethnic Albanian citizens of

the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia who seek higher education provided in the Albanian language.

The Macedonian Government does indeed offer instruction in the Albanian language and the language of other national minorities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the primary and secondary levels of education.

I see no reason therefore, why classes at the university level of education, provided in the Albanian language, should not also be offered to those of Macedonia's citizens who desire them.

In fact, it can only assist the growth and consolidation of democracy in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background.

I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 103, which expresses the Congress' support for equal and fair access to higher education in the Albanian language in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

At this time, that measure enjoys the support of a dozen of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

As the language of House Concurrent Resolution 103 points out, the Macedonian Government should turn to the United States, the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and other outside parties for assistance in making available higher education in the Albanian language.

We certainly understand that the Macedonian Government does not at this time enjoy vast revenues.

However, where there is a will, there is a way, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia can certainly approach the United States and other parties for support in this matter.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would once again like to urge the government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to do all it can to respond to the desires of its ethnic Albanian citizens in this matter.

I am sure it would be a positive step for all of the peoples of that country and for the cause of democracy in the entire Balkans region.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the American people the terrible deprivation of academic and cultural freedom being suffered by the Albanian people in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, or FYROM.

We have learned only too well in the last few years, the price of ethnic intolerance in the former Yugoslavia. In Bosnia, so-called ethnic cleansing has resulted in mass murder, untold human suffering. The world community is still attempting to put the pieces together in that once beautiful and harmonious corner of the world. As we all listen to the evidence being placed in evidence before the International Tribunal in the Hague, we must recall that silence in the face of oppression and intolerance is an invitation to disaster.

Similarly, repression of a people's language and legitimate aspirations can be a precursor to, and indeed a cause of, the sort of ethnic violence that has gripped that region for too long. Albanians living in the former Yugoslavia have every reason for concern. In the regions of Kosovo and Vojvodina in the state of Serbia and Montenegro, we have seen the violent results of the suppression of ethnic minorities.

People of Albania descent make up 23 percent of FYROM's population. They have a proud and rich heritage. They also wish to learn in their own language, Albanian. This is neither a surprising nor a particularly outrageous aspiration. Yet, this fundamental aspiration has been neglected and even repressed by the government. Ethnic Albanians who are deeply concerned about their standing in FYROM and their ability to fulfill their educational aspirations point out that at the universities at Skopje and Bitola, only 2 percent of the students are ethnic Albanians, although 23 percent of the population is Albanian.

Albanians have attempted to open a university with Albanian language instruction, according to the prevailing law, and have been turned back with bureaucratic intransigence and brute force.

It has not always been this way. In fact, the former Yugoslavia established an Albanian-language university in Prishtina, in Kosovo, in 1974. This university was closed by the Serbian government in 1990, depriving ethnic Albanians of this fundamental educational opportunity.

The Albanian population of FYROM attempted to rectify this situation by applying to the Ministry of Education in October 1994 for permission to open an Albanian-language university. That request was ignored—not accorded even so much as an acknowledgment.

Frustrated, Albanian students protested the lack of educational opportunities at the Pedagogical Academy of the University of Skopje in November of 1994. The student strike in support of Albanian-language instruction was organized by these students who believed that such preparation would enable them to better educate ethnic Albanian students at all grade levels.

Without a response from the Education Ministry, educators attempted to open an Albanian language university in Tetovo, FYROM, and were suppressed by the police. An additional attempt was made to found an Albanian-language university in February 1995, and this time the force used by police resulted in the death of an ethnic Albanian and the wounding of 28 other individuals.

Our former colleague, and human rights activist, Joe DioGuardi, who serves as the volunteer president of the Albanian American Civic League, was in Tetovo at that time. Mr. DioGuardi was joined by my constituent, Ms. Shirley Cloyes, who is also a dedicated

human rights activist. On their return, they reported on the events at Tetovo to Chairman GILMAN, who subsequently introduced House Concurrent Resolution 103 expressing the support of the Congress for the university at Tetovo.

The former rector of the Albanian language university in Prishtina, Kosovo, a distinguished professor and one of the founding group of the Albanian-language university in Tetovo, Dr. Fadil Sulejmani, was in the United States last year. He met with officials at our State Department and with members of Congress to describe the work they are trying to do over there and of their concern that young ethnic Albanians have over their ability to study in their own language and to enjoy the sort of academic freedom and cultural studies that we in the United States take for granted.

Our colleague, the distinguished Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, BEN GILMAN, has introduced House Concurrent Resolution 103, which expresses Congress' support for equal and fair access to higher education in the Albanian language in FYROM. Chairman GILMAN's resolution states the distressing history and gives a clear account of the situation.

The resolution will place the Congress in firm support of academic freedom and the right of Albanians in FYROM to study in their own language, and in particular in support of the efforts to provide university-level classes in the Albanian language at Tetovo, Macedonia.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen too clearly what happens when governments fail to recognize the fundamental rights of ethnic minorities. The suppression of language and culture, the inability of people to learn and write in their own languages, have generated much of the ethnic strife that is tearing apart societies around the globe.

This nation has succeeded, indeed this nation has thrived, on its tolerance and respect for different ethnic groups and their languages and cultures. It is a lesson that needs to be learned not just abroad, but, regrettably, here at home too. Tolerance and diversity don't foster division. It is when people are unable to express their cultures and speak their language that they resort to separatism.

I join my colleagues in urging the government of FYROM to respect the aspirations of the ethnic Albanian people and to recognize the University at Tetovo under the laws of FYROM as a legitimate expression of and to allow classes to be held at the university level in the Albanian language.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD remarks by Congressman BILIRAKIS:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to touch upon the importance of having access to education. Education not only plays a vital role in the development of an individual, but also of a nation. Benjamin Disraeli noted in a speech to the House of Commons in 1874, that "upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends."

While we in the United States may sometimes complain about the skyrocketing costs of college tuition or the need for more classrooms, what we often take for granted is the fact that everyone has access to education. This is not always the case in other countries. For example, in countries such as Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, ethnic minorities are often denied access to education.

Although international law and treaties signed by Albania guarantee ethnic Greeks a right to education in their native tongue, they are still denied equal access. Indeed, as Mrs. Porter, wife of Congressman JOHN PORTER of Illinois, pointed out to me in a letter dated December 14, 1995: "The oppression on the Greek minority in Northern Epirus is palpable. It is evident in the lack of Greek schools in towns and villages with predominately Greek populations and the denial by the government that such need exists."

While this situation troubles me, I am encouraged by the friendship and cooperation agreement that the two countries signed this March.

In addition, to the situation in Albania, a similar situation exists for ethnic Albanians in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Albanian-language University of Tetova still has not been officially recognized by the government. Ethnic Albanians are denied equal access to education. Indeed, as my friend and colleague, Congressman GILMAN, stated last September, the government "is not taking sufficient steps to ensure that those citizens from its considerable Albanian population are provided with adequate opportunities for higher education in the Albanian language."

Mr. Speaker, the challenge we face is to bridge the education and cultural gaps that exist in these countries to ensure that their respective ethnic minorities receive the education to which they are entitled. We must work to encourage removal of educational barriers, not only in the southern Balkans, but also in other parts of the world.

#### TRIBUTE TO RICHARD STULZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, America is a great country because we are a Nation that is filled with great people.

A wonderful person passed away a couple of days ago, a good friend, Dick Stulz, who was one of the border patrol leaders in the San Diego area, was a wonderful citizen, a wonderful husband and had a great family of children and grandchildren who absolutely adored him.

Dick Stulz was a guy who believed very strongly in two things: securing America's border and taking care of his people.

Last time I saw him, he had a border patrol agent under his wing as one of the union leaders of the border patrol, and he was trying to see to it that this gentleman who had been assaulted at

his house by illegal aliens would get some protection from his government.

Dick Stulz passed away a couple of days ago and his wife Veronica gave me that call about that tragic situation. She was at his side when he passed away.

I thought it would be important to tell my colleagues a few things about Dick. He was born in Philadelphia, PA. He was one of those guys who joined the Marine Corps in 1952, served with them for 30 years. As his duty stations, both at home and abroad, he was instrumental in establishing the communications networks that are required to support various military activities.

Furthering his dedication to government service, Dick was a lifetime member of the Navy-Marine Corps Military Affiliate Radio System. As such, he participated in several recovery missions during man's historic decade in space, spanning Apollo missions 7 through 17, where he played an integral role in processing and patching both military and civilian phone traffic between the recovery ship and various points around the globe.

□ 2245

His work on the Apollo recovery missions earned him lifetime membership with the VHF Spacenet.

In addition to his military service, as I said, he worked for 25 years with the United States Border Patrol. His job was effectively coordinating communications between field stations and agents on patrol along our border. And during this time at the Border Patrol Dick became highly involved with the National Border Patrol Council Local 1613, where he served as first vice president, and it was Dick Stulz who interested me in the idea that the Border patrol needed help and that the Border Patrol represented not just a faceless agency that secured America's border, but it represented some of the finest public servants in the United States. And it was a result of Dick's work that we started a scholarship fund for the children of Border Patrol families, and we are going to continue that fund. We are going to call it the Dick Stulz Memorial Fund. His wife Veronica, I know, will help us to make it work and keep it going.

And I just wanted to remind my friends also that on a more personal level Dick was always mindful of his military brethren and their sacrifices, and he actively supported a lot of veterans organizations. He had the distinction of being the only non-Hawaiian member of the Hawaii VFW Post 9512. He supported Pop Warner leagues around the country, and additionally he did just about everything that his children and grandchildren asked him to do.

Dick Stulz was a wonderful American. He is a kind of a person that makes this country work and gives us faith in our fellow man. So, Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in wishing the very best for Dick's family in mourning his passing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LANTOS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, usually I am sort of a calm, old farmer from Michigan, and I take the ups and downs and the comments of what people say pretty casually. This afternoon, though, I was quite upset when I heard Secretary Rubin and Secretary Shalala and the commissioner of the Social Security Administration, Shirley Chater, in effect say that there was not very much trouble with today's report of the trustees on Medicare and Social Security.

The report on Social Security said the fund would technically be broke by the year 2029, and the reaction from that group was that, look, that gives us a lot of time in the future to make the changes we need. Social Security has never been broke.

I guess, Mr. Speaker, my problem is why are our heads in the sand? Why are they putting their heads in the sand? Why are Republicans, why are Democrats, not facing up to the issue of saving Social Security?

Look. Let me tell you what happened back in 1983 before the Greenspan Commission started. At that time they said the unfunded liability of Social Security would take 1.82 percent of existing payroll to make Social Security solvent. Guess what it is today? Today it is up to 2.17 percent of existing payroll to keep Social Security solvent, and yet Secretary Rubin said, well, you know, we have approximately \$500 billion in the trust fund. But there is no money in the trust fund. Every dollar of surplus money that comes into that Social Security trust fund automatically goes into the general fund and is spent for whatever we spend money for in the United States Congress.

There is no trust fund. The money comes in one month from the FICA taxes from current workers, and it goes out immediately that month to existing retirees.

Just think of this. Back in 1945, right after World War II, there were 42 people working for every one Social Security retiree. Guess what it is today? Today it is three. When the baby-boomers retire, around 2013, there is going to be about 2½ workers. And yet the reaction was from one of the questions of the press, "What do you do you when the baby boomers start retiring around 2012 and there is no money in the fund? Where are you going to come up with the money," Secretary Rubin said, "Look, that interest alone in a separate fund will last until 2019."